NEWS OF ARMY AND NAVY

EMBARRASSMENT OVER THE SENATE CHAIRMANSHIP.

SENATOR BATE ANXIOUS TO SUCCEED SENATOR WALTHALL AT THE HEAD OF THE

MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 11 .- The voluntary retirement to private life of Senator Walthall has caused no little erabarrassment to the Democratic Caucus Comnittee of the Senate. At the time of his resig nation Senator Walthall was the chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. His departure from the Senate caused a vacancy in the chairmanship, and it is about the succession that em-barrassment exists. According to seniority Senator Cockrell would be promoted to fill the vacancy, as he is now the ranking Democratic member of the committee. Senator Cockrell is the chairman of a much more important committee-that of Appro priations-and as the duties of the position are in ery way agreeable to him he will not relinquish them. Next in order on the committee is Senator Bate, whose present chairmanship—that of the Committee on the Improvement of the Mississippi River—is of little dignity or importance. Senator Bate what leads to the embarrassment of the Cau ous Committee is the fact that he feels confident of eiving the appointment. As far as can be learned he has no. particular qualifications for the position. He is not familiar with the condition and needs of the Army, and in his subordinate capacity on the he has shown little if any interest in legslation affecting it.

There is a serious doubt whether Senator Bate has any sympathy with the Army. He had not as a rebel major-general, he surrendered his sword in 1865, and none of his public utterances since that time induce the belief that his sentiments toward the Army have become more gentle and renerous. Indeed, among his colleagues who took up arms against the Government between 1861 and 1865 Senator Bate is regarded as one of the most unced of the unreconstructed "brigadiers." His lack of special fitness for the chairmanship, added to his present well-known sentiments and his personal unpopularity among his fellow-Senators of both parties, make his chances of success extremely doubtful. It is learned that when Senator Walthall was appointed chairman of the Commit-tee on Military Affairs the Democratic Caucus Committee gave serious consideration to the advisa-bility of selecting for the position, so soon after the war, a Senator who had been an officer in the rebel

war, a Senator who had been an officer in the rebel army. Senator Walthall was regarded as a moderate representative of the type, and upon assurances coming from several Republican members of the committee that no opposition would be made to his appointment on the score of his attitude toward the Government during the war he was named for the chairmanship. There is no evidence that Republican Senators have uttered such friendly sentiments with respect to Senator Bate's candidacy.

The report is current that Senator Palmer also desires the chairmanship of the Committee on Military Affairs. He is said to be desirous of giving up the arduous duties of the work of the Committee on Pensions. He entertains a lively interest in military matters, and believes that the work of directing the preparation of legislation for the Army would be more congenial in every respect than his present heavy task. Senator Palmer would bring to the committee a good general knowledge of military affairs. Other rumors have it that Senator Gordon desires promotion to a more important committee, and that his colleagues on the Caucus Committee are of the opinion that he should receive it. It seems to be necessary that a caucus should be held. The Democrats are opposed to the holding of caucus, as one is rarely ever called without factional quarrels being brought about, but there appears to be no other solution of the present embarrassments.

there appears to be no other solution of the present embarrassments.

Commodore Sampson made public to-day the results of the armor test held at Indian Head yesterday afternoon. The test was a trial of a "plain" nickel-steel plate. It was of special interest owing to the fact that the plate was the last of the kind to be experimented with under contracts now in force, and that it was the second representative of the same group of armor fired at. Future experiments will be with nickel-steel armor, which has been treated by the Harvey process. The plate tried yesterday was eleven and a half inches thick. It was the representative of a group of armor intended for the barbettes of the Monadnock, the sides of the Puritan and the conning tower of the ram Katahdin. It was manufactured by the Carmegle Company. The group comprises in all about 500 tons of armor, valued at about \$39,000. In January a representative of the same group was fired at but failed to pass the required tests. As in the earlier test, an 8-inch riffe was used in yesterday's trial. Only two shots were fired, both for the acceptance test. The contractors did not ask for a premium test. Carpenter forged projectiles were ased in both rounds. Each shell weighed 25 pounds, and was driven by two charges of brown powder weighing 72½ pounds each. The velocity of the first shot was comparatively low, being only 1,532 feet a second. The shot struck the plate normally and penetrated to a depth of 12½ inches. It rebounded with great force, some of the pleces flying as far to the rear as 150 yards. No cracks were made in the plate. The second projectile had a velocity of 1,789 foot seconds, being driven by ninety-eight pounds of powder. The shot went through the plate and its point penetrated so far finto the backing as to, leave only about three inches of the shell in the plate. No cracks were developed, and as the projectile did not get all the way through the plate the test was satisfactory.

MILITIAMEN OF THE UNITED STATES. OVER 112,000 NOW ENLISTED - IN CASE OF WAR THE LARGEST ARMY IN THE WORLD COULD BE ORGANIZED.

Washington, Feb. 11 (Special).-In compliance with the law on the subject, Secretary Lamont has trans-mitted to Congress an abstract showing the condi-tion of the milital force of the country on Decem-ber 31 last. The abstract is full of interesting information concerning the country's military resources. It shows that, based on an estimate of one-eighth of its total population, the United States uld throw into the field in time of war a larger could throw into the field in time of war a larger army than could be raised in any other civilized country on the globe. Excepting Florida, Mary-land, Nevada, New-Hampshire, South Carolina, West Virginia, Mississippi and Wisconsin, from which were submitted no reports for 1893, there were on December 31, 8,223,997 able-bodied men in the country available for military service. Based on nated population of the States named, this number would become 9,500,000 men, were the quotas of all the States and Territories mustered. Of this vast possible army which could be brought to the of the country in time of need, 112,199 are organized into regiments and other sub-divisions, and could be thrown into the field within a few hours from the time of the receipt of an order for mobilization. This organized force is under the di-

company officers, or a 101st of 3,235 officers callsted strength comprises 1,325 non-commissioned officers, 3,968 musicians, and 78,225 privates, or an aggregate of 192,912.

Of all the States and Territories, New-York has the largest militata force. Its commissioned strength is 737, which is made up of five general officers, 73 general staff, 296 regimental, field and staff, and 453 company officers. The enlisted strength is 12,673-11,151 infantrymen, 367 artillerymen, 105 cavalrymen, and 84 men in the signal corps. Pennsylvania with a commissioned and enlisted force of 8,614 officers and men, Ohlo with 6,125, Massachusetts with 5,665, and South Carolina with 5,440, follow in order after New-York in the strength of their militia. In Pennsylvania is found the largest number of available men for military service, 735,622. New-York and Illinois are tied with 650,000. Among the States, Delaware with 330 and 1daho with 232 officers and men have the smallest organizations. Arizona ranks lowest in the number of available men for military duty, having only 7,600 according to Secretary Lamont's abstract. Of the States, Wyoming could send the smallest number to the field. She is only credited with 12,000 men for muster. The strength of the organized militia and the number of available men of the States and Territories not named above, are as follows:

Alabama, 960 organized, 160,000 available; Arkansas 981, 213,734; California 4,944, 179,558; Colorado 827, 39,000; Connecticut 2,751, 37,000; Georgia 3,535; 244,021; Illinois 4,777, 659,000; Indiana 2,633, 481,192; Illinois 4,777, 659,000; Indiana 2,633, 481,192; Illinois 4,777, 659,000; Indiana 2,633, 481,192; Illinois 4,777, 659,000; Minnesota 1,581, 150,000; Minsonia 1,581, 1

Washington, Feb. 11.-Speaking of the development of engineering science in connection with the Brook-lyn Bridge and the projected bridge across the son River, at New-York, Representative Geary, of California, said:

'A man learns a good many interesting things in Congress. For instance, I am on the Commerce Committee, and we have had a good deal to do with this New-York Bridge bill. Until the suspension ige was built across the East River, between New-York and Brooklyn, it was not supposed that steel wire could be made of sufficient tensile strength to hold together for a distance of 1,600 feet. Until then, with the wire that had previously been made, a wire of that length would part of its own weight. Mr. Robbling, the engineer of the Bridge, who was laughed at by other engineers for asserting that a wire of 1,600 feet could be made which would hold together, experimented until he proved that his assertion was a fact. Since then the Firth of Forth

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bridge has been built, with wires 1.700 feet long, and the making of steel cables has now reached such a degree of perfection that a wire can be made of 2.100 feet and strung from one point to another without breaking. In the New-York Bridge bill we proposed that 2.100 feet should be the lowest limit, and now we want to appoint a commission of five engineers, of whom General Casey shall be one, to see if a wire of still greater length cannot be successfully made."

MORE DELAY IN THE PECKHAM CASE. DOUBT THAT A VOTE WILL BE TAKEN IN COMMITTEE TO-DAY.

Washington, Feb. 11 (Special).-The Judiciary Conmittee of the Senate may not take final action on the Peckham case at its meeting to-morrow, as some of his friends seem to expect. It is probable that Senator Hoar's engagement to deliver an address at Jersey City to-morrow night in honor of the anniversary of Lincoln's birth may prevent his attendance at the meeting of the committee It is understood that the main reason why Senator Hoar desired a postponement of the case at the last meeting was that he desired to ascertain the truth in regard to an allegation against Mr. Peckham. which was, in substance, that in one or more speeches delivered by him at meetings of the York Reform Club, or other assemblages of "tariff reformers" he had denounced Protection as "unconstitutional." It is not known whether Senator
Hoar has yet been able to satisfy himself as to
the truth or faisity of this allegation. If it should
turn out to be true, and that Mr. Peckham, speaking deliberately and as a lawyer, has expressed
the opinion that a protective tariff is unconstitutional, it is altogether likely that a number of
Senators would refuse on that ground alone to
consent to his appointment who would otherwise
vote for his confirmation. A Senator who feels a
deep interest in the case said in conversation with
a Tribune correspondent yesterday, that one of the
objections urged against Mr. Peckham is the allegation that insanity has existed in his family, that
an uncle of his died insane, and that two of the
uncle's children were mentally unbalanced. This
Senator is strongly inclined to vote for Mr. Peckham's confirmation, and he does not agree with
those who seem to think that an adverse report
from the Committee on the Judiclary is a foregone
conclusion. reformers" he had denounced Protection as "un

TO BE JUDGES IN CAIRO. THE PRESIDENT APPOINTS SUCCESSORS FOR MESSES, CROSBY AND BARRINGER.

Washington, Feb. 11.-The President has selected Messrs. Walker Fearn, of Louisiana, and Somerville P. Tuck, of New-York, to serve on the Egyptian International Tribunal, to fill vacancies caused by the retirement of Victor Barringer, of North Carolina, and Ernest H. Crosby, of New-York. These places pay handsome salaries, and the appointments do not require confirmation by the Senate.

Somerville Pinckney Tuck is a lawyer, whose office is at No. 35 Wall-st. He lives in Phelps Place, New-Brighton, S. L. and is a member of the Union League and University clubs, and the American Geographical Society.
Walker Fearn was Minister to Greece, Rumania and Servia under Mr. Cleveland's former Admin-

AN EVIL OF THE SPOILS SYSTEM Washington, Feb. 11.-Representative Seth W. Cobb, of St. Louis, after a visit to the White House represents the President as still complaining earnestly of the demands made upon his time by office seekers, "It seems," says Mr. Cobb, "that the President's days are taken up by callers and hi evenings by social functions, whose observance is forced upon him by reason of his official position. forced upon him by reason of his official position. In his conversation with me he rejoiced that he could look forward to a succession of Sundays and evenings with leisure for the transaction of business. He talked to me as though he would willingly make appointments more rapidly if he was granted sufficient leisure to consider the papers that are laid before him. A man in private business, even remotely approximating the importance of the business of the Government, would most positively insist on being let alone, but it seems to be a settled expectation that the President of the United States must drop public business to grasp cordially the hand of the man who has to look after appointments."

OF INTEREST TO UNION VETERANS. Washington, Feb. 11 (Special),-According to a Milwaukee dispatch published to-day, the veterans in the branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers which is there situated are in-dignant over certain provisions of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill which is now pending in the House of Representatives, and which, it is asserted, will curtail the authority of the Board of Managers and deprive it of the right to make rules for the government of the home, to audit the accounts of receipts and expenditures, etc. On the day that the Sundry Civil bill was reported to the House, Chairman Sayers of the Appropriations Committee, called the attention of a Tribune correspondent to the provisions in question, and remarked that they

the well-known Congressman from the HIId District of Iowa, who lost a leg at Corinth, has been an intense sufferer for several months past by reason of that honorable mutilation. The trouble seemed to be the growth of something in the nature of an to be the growth of something in the nature of an abscess near the line of amputation, and it was finally decided that nothing short of the removal of this formation would afford relief. The necessary surgical operation was performed by Dr. J. Ford Thompson yesterday afternoon at Colonel Henderson's rooms, his wife and daughter being present, and the gallant veteran submitted to it, not only without anaesthetics, but without wincing. Dr. Thompson pronounces the operation a success, and before many days clapse the patient will resume his seat in Congress.

DISSENSIONS AT AN ARMY POST.

COLONEL GRAHAM, AT THE PRESIDIO, CAUSES THE ARREST OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. B. M. YOUNG.

San Francisco, Feb. 11 (Special).-The San Fran cisco Presidio, the chief military post on the const, is greatly excited over the sudden arrest yesterday of Lieutenant-Colonei Samuei B. M. Young, on unknown charges by the Commandant, Colonel Graham. This arrest is Colonel Graham's retaliation for formal charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentle-man which Young made last Thursday against Graham. The whole trouble, army officers say, has grown out of Graham's autocratic ways, even toward officers of nearly his own rank. This has been borne because no one cared to incur his anger by preferring charges, but Young, who was transferred to the Presidio last October, has resented more than once his superior's manner toward him. The natural result was the filing of charges with definite specifications, on which Young's friends declare General Ruger must order a court-martial. If Ruger declines to do this, the matter will be appealed to the Secretary of War. As Graham goes on the retired list in four years. Ruger may think the officers can endure his domineering ways for that time. The sentiment at Presidio is strongly in favor of Lieutenant-Colonel Young, but nothing definite could be secured in regard to the charges. Graham, it is charged, has been guilty of crueity to several men, the latest instance being that of Corporal Drews, of the 5th Cavalry, who was accused of embezzlement. Graham threw Drews into a dark ceil for three weeks before he was brought to trial, and the wonder was the prisoner didn't become insane. This act was needless and against the regulations. Graham's brother was a Commander in the Navy, but was disrated for insulting conduct to his inferiors, about three years ago. Lieutenant-Colonel Young has a fine record in the Army of the Potomac, and as an Indian fighter since the Civil War. He recently served as instructor of cavalry tactics at Fort Leavenworth. Should Graham be removed from the command of the Presidio, his place will probably be taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Guenther, also of the 5th Cavalry, now in command of Alcatraz, in this harbor. ferred to the Presidio last October, has resented

ALIVE WITHOUT BREATHING.

REMARKABLE CASE OF A NEWSBOY IN THE MANHATTAN HOSPITAL.

WITH A SUDDEN GASP HE APPARENTLY EXPIRES -FEEBLE FLUTTERING OF THE HEART * NOTED-FOR HOURS THE ASSISTANTS KEEP HIM FROM DEATH BY

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION. Manhattan Hospital had a case yesterday which, is declared, breaks all medical records of a similar sort. It is that of a boy who apparently died at 1:30 p. m., but whose heart was still beating strongly at 10 o'clock last night. In one previous case in medical annals life was prolonged for a few hours after respiration had ceased, but that case

The patient, who has puzzled all the resident and consulting physicians of the Manhattan Hospital, is William Holland, a newsboy, sixteen years old, who lived with his widowed mother, Mrs. Virginia Holland, at No. 516 West One-hundred-and-fifty-ninthst. On Friday night he was out selling papers, as isual, and got thoroughly wet, but that was nothing unusual. On Saturday morning about 2 o'clock woke his mother and complained of having severe pains in his neck, and in the back of his head. She procured some simple remedies and did what she could for him, but in the morning he was Yesterday morning he became suddenly worse, and extremely feverish.

a call was sent to the Manhattan Hospital for an

Dr. Belknap went with the ambulance and found the boy apparently suffering from pneumonia. However, the boy declined to lie down in the ambulance, and sat up and chatted with the docto during the journey to the hospital. They reached it at 1:30 p. m., and the boy was taken upstairs and put to bed. Not ten minutes later he suddenly gasped and apparently died. The orderly in the oom ran to Dr. Belknap and announced the sudden death, and the doctor hastened to the bedsid When he arrived the boy was apparently dead

den death, and the doctor hastened to the bestwhen he arrived the boy was apparently dead.

Nothing indicated that he differed in any particular from any dead person. Finally Dr. Belkmaj discovered that there was still a feeble pulsation of the heart. Restoratives were applied and artificial respiration produced by working the armigust as is done in cases of those who have been nearly drowned.

The result of these efforts was soon apparent, the heart beats grew stronger and the color of he face changed from the hue of death.

Still, the body lay inert, except for the beating of the heart, which was entirely unaccompanied by natural respiration. When artificial resultation had been secured and had been continued for some time it was stopped for a moment to show whether it would be naturally continued, but at once the face became a ghastly black, and the heart throbs died a glay so fast that artificial respiration was at once resumed. Again and again the experiment of stopping the steady working of the arms was tried, but each time the result was a rapid relapse, and the work was resumed. A peculiarity of the case is shat the boy's heart seems to be upon the right side instead of the left. At a late hour last sight the boy's heart was still beating, and they were still working over him.

HE IS A SON OF DR. ROBERT COLLYER SAMUEL COLLYER, EX-CASHIER OF A TACOMA BANK, REPORTED UNDER ARREST-WHAT HIS AUNT SAYS.

A dispatch from Tacoma, received yesterday, set forth that Samuel Collyer, ex-cashier of the defunct Merchants' National Bank, of that city, had seen arrested on an indictment found by the county four hours before the bank closed, it was said, Mr. Collyer had received \$369.70, and issued a draft therefor on the Chase National Bank of this knowing at the time that the draft was wort knowing at the time that the draft was worthless. It was also said that he was a son of the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, of this city.

Dr. Collyer was away from his home, No. 1,674
Broadway, when a Tribune reporter called there yesterday, but Miss Collyer, his sister, while admitting that the Samuel Collyer spoken of in the dispatch was a son of Dr. Coffyer, said that the family had as yet received as information from Tacoma.

Tacoma.

"If the story of his arrest were true," said Miss Collyer, 'he would undoubtedly have communicated with us. It is also certain that he would not intentionally be guilty of the offence laid to his charge. When the bank failed Mr. Collyer gave up the house his land, and every cent he reassessed nis house, his land, and every cent he pos in the world, for the benefit of the creditors.

OUTRAGES ON AMERICAN CITIZENS,

HOW RETURNING ARMENIANS ARE TREATED BY THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT-MINISTER TERRELL'S ASTOUNDING ANSWER.

W. B. Hess, who was formerly United States Consul-General at Constantinople, and has just re ropolitan Hotel, and tells a strange story of who, having become American citizens, revisit key in the hope of meeting their friends. Mr. Hess says that since last September all the Armenians

the attention of a Tribune correspondent to the provisions in question, and remarked that they were unanimously approved by the sub-committee which framed the bill, and also by the full committee.

General Cogswell, of Massachusetts, who was a gallant and distinguished Union soldier, and is one of the most considerate, faithful and active friends that the veterans of the Union have in Congress, was a member of the sub-committee. Among the other members of the full committee, who served in the Union Army, are Colonel David B. Henderson, of Iowa, who has just been compelled to submit to a painful surgical operation upon the stump of his leg, a part of which was shot away on February 16, 1863; Colonel Henry H. Bingham, of February 18, 1863; Colonel Henry H. Bingham, of February 18, 1863; Colonel W. W. Grout, of Vermont, who served in the 15th Vermont Yolunteers during the War.

It is difficult to believe that these three distinguished services, and Colonel W. W. Grout, of Vermont, who served in the 15th Vermont Yolunteers during the War.

It is difficult to believe that these three distinguished veterans of the Union, together with General Cogswell, have agreed or would consent to any legislation that would be detrimental to the interests and welfare of any survivor of the War, whether he be disabled and an inmate of the National Home or not.

COL. HENDERSON AGAIN SHOWS HIS COURAGE.

Washington, Feb. II.—Colonel David B. Henderson, the well-known Congressman from the Hild District of Jowa, who lost a leg at Corinth, has been an

LAMED FOR LIFE WHILE FOX-HUNTING.

While fox-hunting on Townley Ridge, Clarkstown, Rockland county, Saturday, Arthur Benton started a silver grey fox. He fired and wounded the animal, but as he did

so lost his footing and slipped down an icy rock face foremost. His legs double under him and both were broken at the knees. He suffered terrible agony for over an hour, until his companion, Ellis Mathews, returned from the other side of the ridge, discovered him and hurried to the nearest farm for assistance. Beaton will be lamed for life, and did not get the fox.

ROTH SIDES CLAIM A VICTORY.

When the last train was ready to leave the little station at Nutley, N. J., Saturday night, shortly after 10:30 o'clock, there was a rush from the pretty house of the Nutley Field Club, on the hill.

A number of visitors to the colony of artists and editors, who were deeply interested in the great war of Dewsnappers and anti-Dewsnappers, were compelled to leave the brilliantly lighted club or remain in the exclusive hamlet all night. It was not until nearly midnight that the results of the club election were known, and then they were rather mixed. The announcement that H. G. Boardman, candidate of the anti-Dewsnappers, had been elected was hailed as a victory for those who had blackballed the names of Mr. and Mrs. Dewsnap when proposed for membership, but it was as serted by the Dewsnap crowd they had nine votes

serted by the Dewsnap crowd they had nine votes out of thirteen officers and managers. They only admitted that the anti-Dewsnappers had elected a president, vice-president, treasurer, master of the grounds and one manager. They therefore allege that the blackballing of last December was rebuked.

The following officers were elected; President, H. J. Boardman; vice-president, Mrs. J. Kingsland; secretary, Stephen Dow; treasurer, R. Kingsland; master of grounds, Charles Kendrick, sr.; master of games, E. Lloyd Field; managers—Frank Fowler, John V. Bouvier, fr., Mrs. J. A. Bailey, Mrs. G. A. Small, Mrs. Condit, Mrs. J. V. Bouvier, jr., and Miss Gifford

THEY WILL NEED IT ALL AND MORE. Cincinnati, Feb. 11.-At a meeting of the Assum of \$319,000 was alleged to have been subscribed by the members as a guarantee fund to carry on its business. The statement failed of effect, as one or more of the subscribing papers were in the one or more of the subscribing papers were in the hands of receivers. At the time of the meeting no subscriber expected to be called upon to pay, but in view of the fact that the expenses of the Associated Press are far in excess of its income, it is understood that a demand will be made, at a meeting to be held February 14, for a certain purcentage of the subscription.

For Sicoplesaneas

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

If you are a poor siceper, not only do not forget to put on your night-cap, but on retiring also take a night-cap of Horsford's Acid Phosphate, to make assurance doubly

A BLOW TO FRANCE.

SIGNIFICANT SPEECH OF THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR IN BERLIN.

HINTING AT A FURTHER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY IN THE INTEREST OF EUROPEAN PEACE

-EXCELLENT TERMS SECURED THE TRADE TREATY.

(Copyright, 1894: By the United Press.) Bellin, Feb. 11.-The banquet at the Russian Emthssy last evening is bound to provide food flection in all the capitals of the Continent. Schouvaloff, Russian Ambassador to Gertook advantage of the occasion to speak aly of the commercial entente just accom ed and to add a few words pointing to a further understanding between Russia and Gerin the interest of the peace of Europe. speech was a blow to France, defeating all expectations aroused in Paris by the naval enstration of the Russians at Toulon last The Russian delegates in the treaty com ion will entertain Chancellor von Caprivi at a dinner in the Kaiserhof, and several picuous Agrarian Conservatives have been

pon the presentation of the commercial con tion in the Reichstag, Herr von Kardorff, actfor the Agrarians, will propose a sliding scale duties on rye and wheat, the scale to be regued according to the fluctuations of the ruble lobbying for this proposal he got only sixty gnatures from the 172 members who are sup osed to be Acrarians. An analysis of the treaty shows that the Chancellor got the best terms possible. He has conceded only the tariff rates offered to Russia in June, 1891, prior to the tariff war. The Czar leaves the ratification of the treaty open for one year. Attached to the treaty is a curious stipulation that Prussia shall introduce in the Landtag a bill proposing a monopoly in the production of explosives and

of magnesium and potassium saits. The Federal Council got the draft of the treaty only last Thursday, and it therefore will be impossible for the Reichstag to discuss it immediately. With the treaty Caprivi presented a proately. With the treaty Caprivi presented a proposal to abolish the so-called identity certificates concerning the origin of wheat shipments. The Conservative newspapers say that Count Botho zu Eulenburg, Prussian Premier, told the Federal Council that the Conservatives, having found opposition useless, had agreed to accept as a whole the policy of the Emperor and the Chancellor. The "Kreuz-Zeitung," the organ of the Utra-Conservatives, continues, neverthe-Chancellor. The "Kreuz-Zeitung," the organ of the Ultra-Conservatives, continues, neverthe less, to attack the Russian treaty.

The Köinische Zeitung" published a statemen The Köinische Zeitung" published a statement on Friday that the French Commissioners sent to Berlin to negotiate for the delimination of spheres of influence in Northwest Africa had accomplished their mission with success. This statement is untrue. The French Commissioners started for home on Thursday, leaving the matters exactly as they were. France's demands were refused. Chancellor von Caprivi suggested the appointment of a new Commission to settle French claims to hinterland in the regions of the Upper Nile and Lake Tchad, but France replied that her sphere of influence in those regions was already acknowledged and could not be made a subject of negotiation. ould not be made a subject of negotiation.

Professor Waetzold, who went as German School Commissioner to the Chicago Fair, has made his official report. In it he says: "In their school system the Americans are in every their school system the Americans are in ever way superior to the Germans, most notably teaching languages, drawing and modelling. is surprising what a command of language the American school children have. German teachers dwell too much upon style, while American teachers aim to give the children a command of diction."

recently resigned his commission, and now ha-been compelled to leave Berlin on account o his riotous eccentricity. His actions had be his riotous eccentricity. His actions had be-come a public scandal. The Count's family ap-pealed to the Emperor for help in curbing the young man's extravagances, and thus it came about that the Count left his regiment and finally Berlin. He is now in Dresden.

The Norddeutscher-Lloyd has sent expert er gineers to examine the Corinth Canal, recently opened in Greece. They will take measure-ments to show whether or not the canal can be used by the Company's steamships.

WORK ON THE PANAMA CANAL LIKELY, HOW EVER, TO BE RESUMED BEFORE OCTOBER, WHEN THE CONCESSION ENDS.

ma Feb. 3 -- Many rumors have been reorganize the Panama Canal, but none has been officially confirmed, although there is a strong oclief that work will be resumed before the end of the concession in October. One report was that II. Monchicourt, the liquidator, had upset the negotiations because the syndicate which was to make the
new company would not consent to have him as
president. A later report had it that there was a
purpose to effect a further fall in the market value
of the stock of the original shareholders.

Whether or not there is any truth in these reports
cannot be known at present; but that, if no satisfactory arrangement he reached before October, the
Panama Canal will pass definitely from the hands
of Frenchmen is a fact not to be disputed. The
Colombian Government is disgusted, and will on
no consideration whatever renew the franchise!! it
be ngain allowed to lapse.

WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER AT MOMBASA. THE YOUNG EXPLORER REACHES THE COAST IN GOOD HEALTH.

London, Feb. 11.-A dispatch from Zanzibar says that William Astor Chanler, the explorer, has arrived at Mombasa. He is in good health.

STATEMENT BY THE COREAN'S OWNERS. Glasgow, Feb. 11.-The owners of the Allan Line steamship Corean, which sailed from this port on January 22 and put back to Kilrush, on the Shannon River, after a rough experience in a storm, have made a statement concerning the passengers' comvessel sailed on February 8. The annual overhaul-ing of the Corean and the inspection by the Hoard of Trade, say the owners, took place mmediately prior to her last departure from Glasgow. During the hurricane which she encountered a wave twenty feet high flooded the stoke hole and the engine room. The Corean took refuge in the Shannon, where an examination showed that her baliast tank had filled. When she sailed again for America, the owners say, she was in every way fit.

AMNESTY FOR RIOTOUS SICILIANS.

Rome, Feb. II.-Semi-official authority *confirms the report that after the military tribunals in Palermo and Massa shall have finished their work, King Humbert will declare an amnesty for all thos convicted by the tribunals, excepting the men found guilty of murder or pillage or other common crimes of a serious nature.

OPPOSED TO HIGHER DUTIES ON WHEAT Rome, Feb. 11.-While many deputies are encouraging the demand that the customs duties on whea shall be increased, business men at the commercial shall be increased, business men at the commercial and industrial centres are preparing to protest against such a course. Delegates from the chambers of commerce in Napies, Genoa and several other large places have come to the Capital already to advise the Government against higher protection of grain. The intentions of the Cabinet regarding the tariff are not known.

DESTRUCTIVE GALE IN GREAT BRITAIN. London, Feb. 11.-A southwest gale has blown over Great Britain for the last twenty-four hours In many districts trees have been uprooted, roofs have been lifted and chimneys and light buildings have been wrecked. Many accidents are reported from the coast and the interior.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF OIL IN PARIS. Paris, Feb. 11.-A workingman upset a lamp at 10 o'clock this morning in Vilmorin & Andrieux's seed store in the Rue de Reulily. The store caught reached any of the large receptacles of cil kept .n the building. Afterward the firemen went turough the building to ascertain whether any sparks had been left. They carried safety lamps, but the workingmen who aided them in the search had candies. A workingman inadvertently struck his candle against a receptacle containing 660 litres of oil. The explosion which followed shook all the al-or-ring buildings and was heard throughout the district. Ten firemen and seventeen workingmen were thrown to the floor and were more or less turned. Fire Sergeant Bochat was killed instantly and his body was burned to a crisp. A firemen who stood beside him when the explosion occurred was so badly burned that he died a few hours later. The

eight other firemen and the seventeen working-men suffered severe injuries, which in several cases are likely to result in death.

REPUDIATED BY MR. GLADSTONE. HE DECLARES THAT THE ALLEGED INTERVIEW WITH HIM IN THE PARIS "PATRIE"

WAS PURE FICTION. London, Feb. 11.-Mr. Gladstone declares that the alleged interview with him which was published by the Paris "Patrie" on February 8 was pure fiction. In this interview Mr. Gladstone was represented as saying that he would retain his office, to lead the attack upon the House of Lords.

NOTES OF THE VATICAN.

THE POPE AND MONSIGNOR SATOLLI-CARDI-NAL LEDOCHOWSKI WILL RESIGN AS PREFECT OF THE PROPAGANDA.

London, Feb. 11.-The United Press correspondent in Rome sends this dispatch: "The opposition to Archbishop Satolli, Apostolic Delegate to the Cathothe Church in the United States, is ended. The Pope was inflexible and declared that he always would support Archbishop Satolli, to accentuate his Ameri-

Rome, Feb. 11.-The report published last week that Cardinal Ledochowski was about to resign his office as Prefect of the Propagande Fide has been confirmed. His retirement is due to differences onfirmed. His retirement is due to differences etween him and the French Ambassador regarding to Vatican's policy toward France. Ledochowski as Archbishop of Gnesen. Prussia, at the benning of the Kulturkampf, but, after having en persecuted, fined and imprisoned, he left the untry. Recently he was conciliated by Emperor Illiam.

William.

Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, Iil., will start on Wednesday for Naples, whence he will proceed to Sicily. He will visit Rome again before returning to the United States.

THE SULTAN CANNOT TRIFLE WITH SPAIN. Madrid, Feb. 11.-The dispatches received yesterday from General Martinez Campos, concerning his negotiations with Sultan Muley Hassan, were unsatisfactory to the Cabinet. The Ministers were unsatisfactory to the Cabinet. The Ministers were greatly irritated by the Sultan's evasive course, and decided to send at once a dispatch to General Campos, insisting upon a prompt and precise answer to Spain's demands. After this dispatch had been sent the Andalusian Army Corps and the fleet off the coast were ordered to be ready for quick action in case of emergency.

A DISABLED STEAMER TOWED INTO HALI-FAX.

Halifax, Feb. 11.-The outer signal station to-night reported two steamers off the harbor, one towing the other. They are the Priam, New-York for Liverpool, and the Forest Holme, from West Point, Va., for Liverpool. The latter lost her propeller and is leaking badly. She was picked up by the Priam on Wednesday, 500 miles east of Halifax.

JOHN BURNS MAKES THREATS.

London, Feb. 11.-John Burns, Labor Member of Parliament, said in a speech to his Battersea con-stituents this evening: "The country which sent King Charles to sleep without his head would stand no veto from Queen Guelph or Lord Salisbury. Let the people present to the Lord Salis-front as will induce the Queen and the Prince of Wales to tell Lord Salisbury: Imperil your own ex-istence, if you like, but do not damage our right of succession."

NEW-YORK'S DUTY REGARDING TAMMANY. London, Feb. 12.-In commenting on an article in he last "Atlantic Monthly" concerning Tammany Hall, "The Dally News" says: "This constitutes the heaviest indictment ever preferred against Tammany, showing that the organization has all the worst features of a secret society. If New-York were more public-spirited it would long since have purified that odious institution or per-ished in the attempt." CHOLERA REAPPEARS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

London, Feb. 12 -"The Standard" says that cholra has reappeared in Constantinople. A dozen victims of the disease were buried on Saturday. It is believed that there have been other fatal cases which have not been reported.

PRINCESS BEATRICE'S DAUGHTER INJURED. London, Feb. 11.- "The Daily News" says that he Princess Ena, the five-year-old daughter of Prince Henry of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice, was thrown from her pony near Osborne House on Saturday. She lay insensible for twenty-four hours. The physicians say that she is suffering from concussion of the brain.

WILL NOT ENJOIN THEM FROM STRIKING JUDGE CALDWELL'S POSITION AS TO JUDGE JEN-

KINS'S ORDER TO THE NORTHERN PA-CIFIC EMPLOYES. St. Louis, Feb. 11.-It came to light here yesterday through an attorney of undisputed authority in railroad matters that United States Circuit Judges Caldwell and Jenkins take opposite grounds on the legal right of the employes of a railroad in the hands of receivers to strike. Judge Jenkins, of the Vilth Judicial Circuit, sitting at Milwaukee, granted

Railroad, although much the greater part of the road lies in the VIIIth Judicial Circuit, over which Judge Jenkins issued the order last December restraining the Northern Pacific employes from striking. The order was sent to Judge Caldwell for similar action covering his jurisdiction. Judge Caldwell declined to do this, and publicly stated his position in regard to the matter in the following emphatic language:
"If the receivers should apply for leave to reduce

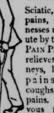
emphatic language:

"If the receivers should apply for leave to reduce the present scale of wages, before acting on their petition I would require them to give notice of the application to the officers or representatives of the several labor organizations to be affected by the proposed change, of the time and place of hearing, and would also require them to give notice of the proposed change, of the time and place of hearing, and would also require them to give not officers or representatives leave of absence and furnish them transportation to the place of hearing and subsistence while in attendance, and I would hear both sides in person, or by attorneys, if they wanted attorneys to appear for them. The employes on a road in the hands of a receiver are the employes of the court, and as much in its service as the receivers themselves, and as much entitled to be heard upon any proposed order of the court which would affect the whole body of employes.

"If, after a full hearing and consideration, I found that it was necessary, equitable and just to reduce the scale of wages. I would give the employes ample time to determine whether they would accept or reject the new scale. If they rejected it they would not be enjoined from quitting the service of the court, either singly or in a body. In other words, I would not enjoin them from striking, but if they made their election to strike I would make it plain to them that they must not, after quitting the service of the court, interfere with the property or the operation of the road or the men employed to take their places. A United States court can very readily find the means to effectually protect the property in its possession and the persons in its employ. I have in one or two instances pursued the policy I have indicated, and the differences were satisfactority adjusted."

Subsequently, when a strike was about to occur on the road against the proposed strike, When this order reached Judge Caldwell he ran his pen through that part arbitrarily enjoining the strike, l

FUNERAL OF CONGRESSMAN G. W. HOCK. Dayton, Ohio, Feb. 11.-The funeral services of from heart failure in Washington last Friday evening, were held at the Episcopal Church, at o'clock, this afternoon. The funeral train arrived at 2 o'clock, accompanied by the following Congressional Committee: Senator M. V. Allen, Representatives William Springer, William Bryan, Arthur W. Taylor, M. D. Hare, George W. Hullek Byron F. Ritchie, William M. McKaig and John J. McDonaid. The body was met at the depot by a committee of the Bar Association and other organizations, and escorted to Christ Church, where it lay in state till the hour for the services. The edifice was littled with sympathizing friends and admirers of the deceased Congressman, who was held in high esteem in this community. After the ceremonies, which were conducted by the Rev. Herbert J. Cook, the body was transferred to Woodland Cemetery, followed by one of the largest processions ever seen in Dayton. Byron F. Ritchie, William M. McKaig and John



Sciatic, sharp and spains, strains and wearnesses relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. It instantly relieves weak, painful kivneys, back ache, uter pains and weakne coughs, colds and the strain of the stra pains and weaknesses, coughs, colds and chest pains. It vitalizes the nervous forces, and hence cures nervous pains and muscu'ar weakness when all others fail.



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37 Union Square. HARD FIGHTING AT RIO.

THE GOVERNMENT LOSS ABOUT 500 MEN AND THE INSURGENT LOSS 270.

THE REBELS FORCED BY SUPERIOR NUMBER TO RETREAT, AFTER HAVING DESTROYED THE FORTS AT ARMACAO-INSURGENT

SUCCESSES IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL. (Copyright; 1894: By the United Press.) Rio Janeiro, Feb. 9, via Montevideo, Feb. 12,-The insurgent fleet attacked Armacao at 8 o'clock

last evening and continued the fight until daybreak. The insurgents landed troops and destroyed the beach and hilltop forts of the Government. With six heavy guns and two magazine guns they swept the streets of Nictheroy,

ernment. With six heavy gams and contents, and contents are gams they swept the streets of Nictheroy, but finally were forced to retreat before the superior numbers of the Government force.

The Government admits a loss of 200; the United Press correspond at a Nictheroy says that 500 is nearer the true loss. The insurgents succeeded beyond all hopes, having destroyed the Government position most menacing to the fleet and having lost only 270 men in all.

London, Feb. 11.—A dispatch received from Buenos Ayres to-day says:

"It is officially announced from Rio Janeiro that the insurgents have been repulsed at Nictheroy. Many prisoners were taken, including several naval officers. The insurgents have several naval officers. The insurgents have captured Passofundo, Alegreto, Monohay, Cruzalta and Soledad, all in Rio Grande do Sul, A dispatch dated at Montevideo, on February 10, says that the commanders of the Government vessels Tiradentes, Santos and Bahia have been removed, as they were suspected of disloyalty."

FRIENDS OF DA GAMA ARRESTED. A PLOT ON LAND TO HELP THE REBELS BE TRAYED-INSURGENT PROTESTS AGAINST THE COMING ELECTION.

Montevideo, Feb. 11.-A dispatch dated at Rio Janeiro on February 7 reached this city by mail to-day. It said: "Attempts have been made on land recently to help the insurgent fleet, but they have collapsed, as the names of the plotters were betrayed to the Government, and the leaders of the conspiracy were arrested. Among the prisoners are twenty officers, two of them generals.

"Reports of insurgent movements in the south are contradictory. It is reiterated that the insurgents are still pushing across the Sao Paulo frontier. Although the large army long expected to reinforce the insurgent fleet has not appeared, Admiral da Gama has gained strength recently. Many men have joined the fleet and abundant supplies have reached him from the near-by country. It is said that on Monday about seventy men entered the insurgents naval service. The Government is the insurgents naval service. The Government is about to transfer troops to Rio Janeiro from Niotheroy and strengthen its forces in the south, notably in Sao Paulo, but there is no sign of its taking the offensive. Its warships are still at Bahia. Commander Niemayer, of the cruiser Nietheroy, has resigned. The insurgent fleet has ceased interfering with foreign merchantmen and a small amount of commerce is carried on.

"Peixoto will not be a candidate for the Presidency in the elections to be held on March I, when not only President and Vice-President, but also Senators and Deputies, will be chosen. The insurgents protest against the election, as they say the Constitution forbids holding it at a time when martial law is operative in any part of the country."

WINFIELD SOLD FOR \$12,000 Louisville, Ky., Feb. II.-Charles Hughes has purchased from R. Tucker the bay colt Winfield, three years old, by Blaze S., dam Loraine Nelson; price \$12,000.

LATE STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS. Steamer Alps (Br), Owen, Jeremie January 25, Kingston 28, Port Limon February 3, with mise to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 p m.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

A SOUTHERN STORM MOVING NORTHWARD. Washington, Feb. 11.—A severe storm, which appeared on the South Pacific Coast Friday night, has moved eastward with increasing energy, and is central this evening over Southwestern Arkansas, attended by heavy rain during Sunday in the Gulf States. This storm will probduring Sunday in the Guir States. This storm will prod-ably move northeastward over the central valleys, at-tended by heavy rain, changing to heavy snow, and a severe cold wave in the Guif States, the lower Ohio, the middle and lower Mississippi valleys. A cold wave, with heavy snow, is advancing over the Southwest. Warnings of a severe Norther were telegraphed Sunday morning to railroads and observers in Texas.

to railroads and observers in Texas.

Increasing cloudiness and rain are indicated for the
Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States and the upper Ohio Valley. In the lower Ohio and the lower Mississippi valleys rain will change to snow, with a severe cold wave. Severe local storms are indicated for the lower Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the Middle and East Guif States.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For Maine, fair; cooler in eastern portion; north winds. For New-Hampshire and Vermont, fair, followed by cloudy; northeast winds.

For Massachusetts, khode Island and Connecticut, fair, followed by cloudy; winds shifting to northeast.

For Eastern New-York, increasing cloudiness and rain.

or snow Monday evening or Monday night; northeast

winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, fair, folowed Monday evening or Monday night by rain or enow; winds shifting to east.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Delaward

fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain or snow; For Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, rain;

For Georgia, heavy rain, changing Monday night to snow in northern portion; high southeast winds, shifting to west; colder Monday evening. For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Western

For West Virginia, Western Frennsylvania and Western New-York, increasing cloudiness and rain or snow; warmer during Monday; east winds.

For Ohio, rain or snow; warmer in the eastern portion; high east to south winds. Conditions favorable for severe local storms Monday evening.

For Indiana, rain, changing to snow; colder Monday evening. Conditions favorable for severe local storms; high northeast, shifting to northwest, winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

MOUMD: Morning. Night, 1 2 8 4 6 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 8 4 6 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 8 4 6 6 7 8 9 10 13

Tribune Office, Feb. 12, 1 a. m.-The weather yest

was clear and colder. The temperature ranged between 41 and 23 degrees, the average (30%) being 4% lower than on Saturday and the same as on the corresp day last year. To-Cay the weather is likely to be increasingly clowith rain or snow by night.

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entirely free from every objectionable quality. If real
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